# Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIII. PORTLAND, OREGON: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1883. NO. 7375.


## ESCAPED MURDERERS.

### CAGE OF ELECTRIC AND OWENBY RECAPTURED

### NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

### TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

### THE POPE OF GENESIS.

### HOW THE WAR ENDED.

### THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.


## Beauty Soap

THUS keep the pores open the oil glands and tubes active, and it is formed an outlet for impurities in the perspiration and blood which cause humiliating pimples, blackheads and minor skin blemishes especially of infants to cleanse whiten and beautify the skin remove tan freckles, sunburn at only cost of 25 cents. Blackheads and minor skin blemishes especially of infants to cleanse whiten and beautify the skin remove tan freckles, sunburn at only cost of 25 cents. Blackheads and minor skin blemishes especially of infants to cleanse whiten and beautify the skin remove tan freckles, sunburn at only cost of 25 cents.

## THE HERITAGE OF WOE

Misery shame and agony often bequeathed as a sole legacy to children by parents is neglected Scrofula. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering no less than skin of disfiguring humors itching torture, ulcerating sore eyes, and loathsome sores caused be it to purify and beautify the skin and restore the hair is that a trace of the disease remains CUTICURA RESOLVENT the new blood purifier diuretic and aperient and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP the great skin cures and beautifiers, are infallible

## HAD SALT RHEUM

In the most aggravated form for eight years No kind of treatment medicine or doctors did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I suffered. When I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding and was obliged to go about on crutches. Used the CUTICURA REMEDIES five months and was completely and permanently cured. MOSES A. BROWN Malden Mass.

Reference Any citizen of Malden Mass.

## COPPER-COLORED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease covering almost completely the upper part of my body causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue It could not be rubbed off like dandruff and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills and other advertised remedies but experienced no relief until I procured CUTICURA REMEDIES which although used carelessly and irregularly cured me allaying that terrible itching and restoring my skin to its natural color I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement. C O BUXTON

Malden Mass

Sold by all druggists CUTICURA 50 cents RESOLVENT $1 SOAP 25 cents Potter Drug and Chemical Co Boston Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

## Fine Christmas Presents,

### Famous Steck and Knabe Pianos,

### Wonderful Little Giant Piano,

### C. D. Pease & Co. Uprights,

### Splendid & Durable Taber Organs,

### Many other Pianos and Organs,

### Guitars, Violins, Accordions, Flutes, Zithers,

AND ALL KINDS OF

### Musical Instruments & Musicians' Supplies,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At Reduced Rates till Jan. 1, '84.

GARDNER BROS.,

165 First St.,

Bet. Morrison and Yamhill.

## P. S. EXCELSIOR

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Subdues Inflammation,

Controls Hemorrhages.

CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPETHERIA, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, PILES, SORES, WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS, INFLAMED OR SORE EYES, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, SCALDS, SPRAINS, &c., &c.

CAUTION.—Pond's Extract is sold only in bottles with the name blown in the glass and enclosed in buff-colored wrappers with our trademark thereon. Insist on having Pond's Extract. Refuse all counterfeits and substitutes.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK.

## SILICON

CLEANS AND POLISHES

GOLD AND SILVER

PRODUCING

UNEQUALLED BRILLIANCY WITH LEAST LABOR AND WITHOUT INJURY TO FINEST SURFACE

16 YEARS IN HOUSEHOLD USE.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO.

72 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

REDINGTON WOODARD & CO Agents

Portland

## BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

## VITALIZED PHOSPHITES!

The editor of The Sun on Congregationalism last says: We speak from experience having fed the good effects of Dr Greene's Vitalized Phosphite It is largely prescribed by physicians most taken of by clergymen and lawyers lawyers and all who use the brain to excess persons disorders as peculiarly where it exists with debility. By exercise do not prove to be complete. Many who have been great and rose with nervousness all sleeplessness and ruin as a speak of it. The highest men

By druggists or mail $1

F CROSBY & CO Sixth Ave., N Y

## IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We have appointed MESSRS. FLECKENSTEIN & MEYER sole agents for Oregon and Washington Territory, for the sale of the celebrated CHAMPAGNES of MESSRS. C. OUILT & CO. Reims France. The GRO GOUT LET EXTRA DRY and GRAND VIN 1865 are the acknowledged favorites of the elite of Europe and the United States, and are now passed for dryness and exquisite bouquet and flavor

ALFRED GEFFENEAUER & CO.

Sole agents for the Pacific Coast San Francisco.

## SPANA.

Best Health Food known. Unequalled for invalids and children. Delicious in tea or coffee. Sold by grocers and druggists. Trial box prepaid by mail 25 cts. Address Spana Food Co Nashville Tenn. WILSON WRIGHT & CO Wholesale Agents.

## EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA

Great ASTHMA Herb

Price 50c. Test mailed free

Sold by Dr Schultz

Atlantic & Pacific R. R.

Pond's Extract

Stomach Bitters

Trade Mark

Silicon

Grocers Stock Lowest Prices

347 Third Street

Euphorbia Pilulifera

Trade Mark

# The Daily Oregonian.

FRIDAY MORNING DEC. 28, 1883.


## TWO VIEWS OF THE UTAH PROBLEM.

An official apology for Mormonism, written by President John Taylor, appears in the January number of the *North American Review*, followed by an article written by Gov. Murray of Utah, in which ecclesiastical domination in that territory, with its attendant evil of polygamy, is strongly denounced, and in which congress is urged to take steps for extirpation of the evil by passing a law which shall vest full control of the territory in a council consisting of thirteen discreet citizens of Utah, to be appointed by the president of the United States.

President Taylor, the successor of Brigham Young and the present "prophet" of Mormonism, writes in a tone of long-suffering and saintly innocence. Polygamy, he says, has been altogether misunderstood and misrepresented. It is a supporter of virtue, not an enemy. It is the "exalted" and a patriotic instrument of rule; the "exalted" are a patriotic and law-abiding people, and they are persecuted by an unscrupulous minority in the territory, led by demagogues, for private ends and personal aggrandizement. Every attempt to suppress by penal enactments the doctrine of "plural marriage" is not only an outrage upon a good people, but is destructive of the principles of republican liberty; for, as polygamy is a "sacrament" of the church, the attempt to punish it becomes religious persecution, and consequently violates the constitution of the United States. This is as fine reasoning as that urged by the confederates twenty years ago against the measures of the government to put down the rebellion.

In reply to the "prophetic" apology, it is well said that Mormonism is not simply a religious faith; it is a sort of social experiment as well. The "prophet" himself declares that one of its aims is to free his people from the social evils that infest monogamous communities. The religious principle claimed for Mormonism is then in fact only an adjunct of a social scheme. It does not appear, however, that the Mormons, with all the benefits of their system, are better specially or morally than other people. Nor are they more prosperous. This is good evidence that the institution has nothing to recommend it. "In plural marriage" says President Taylor, "a man is expected to provide for all his wives and their children." This will make the system undesirable to most men, since one wife and her children are all that ninety-nine men in one hundred can well support.

Governor Murray shows that the sovereignty of the church is held to be superior to that of the United States and even of the statutes which the Mormons themselves have passed through the legislature of their territory. The supremacy of the church and that of the United States, he says, cannot both exist. "Designing men control ignorance which joined with fanaticism, rob the poor of the results of honest toil, womanhood of its chief adornment and inspire the souls of a confiding people in Utah with hate toward the people of the United States." In his argument for a council of thirteen to govern the territory he recalls the fact that the territory of Louisiana was so governed under an act of congress, and that under an ordinance passed in 1787 "for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river, it was provided that 'the governor and judges, or a majority of them, should adopt and publish such laws, criminal and civil, as may be best suited to the circumstances,' etc. The governor urges the application of this principle to Utah as a means of taking all power out of the hands of the Mormons, and thereby making it practicable to enforce in the territory the laws of the United States.

## SENATORIAL ELECTION IN OHIO.

One of the democratic issues in the late Ohio canvass was the defeat of Senator Pendleton for a second term, because of his advocacy of civil service reform. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* made this a paramount issue, and even Judge Thurman expressed his hope that the boys might have a chance to come in and warm their toes by the fires. To accomplish this defeat the *Enquirer* ring in Hamilton county has united with the Standard oil monopoly in Cleveland in support of Henry B. Payne, and it is probable that such a combination of political power will prevent the nomination of Senator Pendleton in the democratic caucus. In that event the republican members of the legislature will have an excellent opportunity to show their appreciation of a friend of reform by uniting with the Pendleton democrats in returning him to the senate. As the author of the Pendleton bill which the last congress was eager to make a law, he stands as the champion of civil service reform, and by the attitude of his enemies, as the opponent of ring rule and corporate power. The republicans have no hope of electing one of their own party, and they will make a great mistake if they permit the triumph of the "abhorrent forces" that are represented by Mr. Payne. The National Anti-Monopoly organization formed at Chicago on the Fourth of July last has issued a circular address to the democrats urging Mr. Payne's defeat, because his election to the United States senate "would be but clothing with an important trust the advocate, defender and apologist of the most insolent and oppressive monopoly of the age." The republican party is thoroughly committed to civil service reform, and it is in advance of the democratic party as the opponent of monopolies, though republicans, as a party, are yet behind the people on this great issue. The New York republicans in 1872 declared that "monopolies oppressing the people, or unfairly discriminating against local interests, are wrong in principle and ought not to be tolerated." President Arthur in his last message modestly set his sails to catch the rising breeze in a significant paragraph concerning the numerous complaints of the injustice and oppressing of "certain corporations." "We should remember," he says, "that no individual or corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the interests of any other citizen or class of citizens," and that "congress should protect the people against acts of injustice which the state governments are powerless to prevent." The anti-monopoly party in the state of New York now has enrolled over 150,000 voters and its membership is constantly increasing. It elected a few members to the legislature last month and defeated several republicans and democrats who had taken the part of the railroads against the people in the last legislature. The republicans, so far as they have made a party declaration on the subject, have indorsed the principle of anti-monopoly. In the election of a senator in Ohio next month they will have an opportunity to do not only a right, but a very politic thing for themselves, and aid their brethren in other states.

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In England there is more land lying idle in sporting grounds, game preserves and landlords' parks than the whole kingdom of Belgium, which supports in happiness and prosperity 8,000,000 people and sends large food exports to London. An income of $175,000,000 a year is received by 5842 landlords as rent of 40,500,000 acres of land. They do not work, but recall Carlyle's picture of the French marquis, perfumed and petted, who sat in his castle window, and watching a poor woman gather up nettles in the rain, received only nettle d there as his rent. If all England were cultivated as closely and as thoroughly as Jersey it would not only amply feed its present population, but 50,000,000 besides. So vast are its tracts of idle land, however, that $150,000,000 a year is sent out of England annually to buy food. It is with such arguments as these that the land hunger of the power English classes is sharpened by the leaders of the radical movement.


Try Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers; it is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap and convenient for use, and will not rub off.


## A PROPER PETITION.

Circulars are being sent to all parts of the state soliciting names to a petition to be presented to the legislature asking that body at its next session "to enact laws requiring in all section in physiology and hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the human system, in all schools supported by public money or under state control." Here is a practicable method of working against the evils produced by liquor drinking. There can be no question but that alcoholic drink in every form are injurious to the human system, and all schools ought to teach the fact with an emphasis proportional to the disaster that attends the use of these injurious stimulants. Against tobacco, too, which is a sedative only to intoxicating liquors in its bad effects, the public schools ought to give continual warning. There is probably no way in which so much can be done for the cause of temperance reform as by that of inculcating these lessons in the schools. Let it be shown that the liquor habit and the tobacco habit are unphysiological and destructive to health, to morals, to life. This lesson, impressed early on the minds of children, and enforced through authoritative text-books, cannot but bear fruit. What parent would object to having his children so taught? Even the members of the Iron whisky association of Portland would find their parental instinct asserting itself here, even over their innate passion of avarice. We hope the petition will be pressed in all parts of the state, so that a multitude of names will be affixed to it when it goes to the legislature in January, 1885.

By a vote of nearly two of one the house of representatives at Washington on the 19th of the present month, adopted a resolution for creation of a committee on the liquor traffic. The action is significant because it very fairly gives the pulse of the popular sentiment on a great question of the day. It is a theory that the representatives of the people are also their leaders in political opinion and in public reforms. But as a matter of fact the people are the leaders nine times in ten, and the representatives rarely move into new paths unless the backing and the pushing of popular sentiment are felt behind them.

This new departure of a democratic house of representatives in the interest of temperance confirms the general truth of the proposition that the people lead. Local societies and state and states have long and earnestly striven to "show up" the full extent of the growing whisky curse in this country. But they have been hampered and have met but indifferent success because necessarily their efforts have been fragmentary, and have asked the citizens of system and intelligent co-operation. Sometimes which were the pioneers in the temperance movement, learned that they must enlist municipal assistance. The work which had thus far advanced, discovered that state legislative help was called for; and when at last some states were enlisted the workers for this reform became convinced that the movement must take on a national character to be permanent and nation-wise good results result. And at last in modern fashion the national legislature has been asked to give countenance to an effort which aims to purge the country somewhat of its overshadowing curse of drunkenness. The appeal has not been rejected, but by a very decisive vote has been heeded. The action of the house will have the undoubted sanction of the senate. The creation of the congressional committee on the liquor traffic means that the effort is to be investigate scientifically and fully, and the results placed before the people. It is not a sign that any further of sumptuary legislation is to be attempted. It only means that the sturdy temperance men and women have at last compelled the national investigation of intemperance as a national evil, for which such remedies must be applied as judgment and experience may suggest as best for the purposes desired. The remedies may come either through state or national action, or both. Among the best of all suggestions is that of educational effort, like that proposed by the Oregon petition. And the report of the congressional committee, when it comes, cannot but be a powerful contribution to the formation of sentiment against the evils of the traffic, and thereby it will help to the enactment and maintenance of restrictive laws. The growth of sentiment in the direction of this reform is very apparent. And as this sentiment grows and deepens, it will make itself effective through more and more stringent enactments. There will be steady approach towards extinguishment of the traffic through extinguishment of the demand. Prohibition of the most effective kind is that which comes not through legislative enactments, but through the enlightenment and moral growth of the people. A step towards this result is to make drink as costly as possible to the consumer. Hence congress must maintain the liquor tax. The force of public opinion is seen in the fact that congress dare not now take off a tax that levies one hundred million dollars a year on the profits of the liquor trade. We cannot as yet suppress the business, but we can make it pay heavily for the right to exist. The practicable way to reform is to make it more and more costly, as time goes on, and public opinion inclines that way, by means of taxation and various restrictive enactments, not forgetting at any time the physiological and moral arguments against it. The evils of drink are so many and so grave that they ought to be pressed and besieged at all times, and from all sides. Sound education will do more than any other agency whatever in putting the monster of intemperance down.

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It undoubtedly has a good influence upon New England people all peoples of New England descent to have their attention often called to the virtues of their forefathers. There are few days so important in the history of humanity as that on which the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. On that day, as Bancroft says, "democratic liberty and independent religious worship started into being." In the compact which they signed in the cabin of the Mayflower there were the seminal ideas out of which the liberties of America have grown. Their equality before God led them logically to believe in an equality of citizenship. They have exerted a greater influence upon politics than upon the religion of the country. They were great politicians. They exhumed nothing "common or unclean" in which human interests are involved. They made politics a part of their religion. They are often accused of narrowness and parsimony. But if they exerted the half-cent when it was due to them they insisted upon giving it to the other man when it was his due, and they paid their debts. After the close of the Pequot war the debt of the colony was more than the entire persons property within its limits. But they did not repudiate it, nor readjust it—the latest name for larceny—but they paid every cent of it. The more their lives are examined the more honorable they appear.

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The New York *Tribune* has been unjustly charged with trying to get even with the *Times*, which vastly strengthened itself with the people by its exposure of the plundering operations of the Tweed ring, by an exposure of gross frauds in the inauguration of the statue of that city. The latest developments in a serial on this subject is that, previous to the election of 1881, men were paid $2 a day for doing nothing but to report at the department each morning, and the after the election they were paid $50 each and discharged. It is intended that the senate investigation into the New York department of public works was "suppressed" shortly after this evidence was taken by the committee.

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A holiday annual has been published setting forth the educational advantages offered at Pacific university and Tualatin academy, at Forest Grove. There is no more delightful locality and no better school.

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The plan for making the general government pay the slaves of Texas on the ground of their property, violated by the act admitting the state into the Union, having failed through Governor Ireland declaring it to be a piece of wanton aggravated foolishness, a man by the name of H. H. Carlton of Georgia has brought another equally foolish scheme that the government should appropriate the surplus revenue for the payment of slaves. He advises all southerners who are credulous enough to accept his cheerful views to preserve a record of their former slaves.

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Mr. Herbert Spencer has furnished some welcome aid to those who are trying to get along "without God in the public school." In the *Popular Science* he gives an exposé of the own religious ideas which can afford them not effective comfort. He says that man is never in the presence of an infinite and Eternal Energy, "from which all things proceed." If he had "spelled it right" the world would have no reason to criticise his statement.

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The great improvement in the personal habits of senators and members of congress within the last twenty-five years is said to be largely owing to the newspapers. If a senator or member makes a specimen of himself by public drunkenness the fact is sent to publish in all parts of the country and when the state or district he represents hears that it has been disgraced, it soon begins to talk of sending a different representative to Washington.

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Frank Hatton, assistant postmaster general, is, we believe, from the state of Iowa. There are said to be some republicans in that state who want to vindicate ex-Secretary Bullock by running him for congress next fall. The republican majority is not an capable of reduction even in Iowa, and the way to reduce it is on plain that a way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein."

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### BROUGHT TO BAY.

One of the Sweet Family of Bitters Sued for Malpractice.

James Warren, of Stafford, Tolland county, Connecticut, has got one of the so-called "Dr. Sweet's Infallible" inadvertently into his family circle. The case will speedily come to trial, and the damages are laid at a high figure. The defendants belong to the Jackson family of "patent medicine fame," of which the late Jonathan H. Sweet, of this city, was a member. Years ago Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Lebanon, was called upon by the suffering wife for relief. He had a rheumatic gift for setting misplaced bones. He was a heavy, powerful and strong-armed man, and after pushing his hands over the body, he could discover the trouble and repair it in the twinkling of an eye. It is related of him that while on a journey he once stopped over night in New York city and was attacked upon the street by a party of three footpads. He immediately with the rapidity of lightning and celerity the first hat on one hand, hurling him to the ground, twisting his arms as he did so and carving him prone on the sidewalk with both his arms out of joint. To the second he threw a leg out and to the third both on arm and a leg. To followers of scattering and cure again their pals, and after setting them either for a spell, he sedate hunk right dipped their joints back into place and set them to.

Dr. Sweet had a large family of children, all of whom in a greater or less extent inherited the gift of "natural bone setting." Strange stories are told of the Sweet children's ability. From their early childhood they practice their gift upon every one and animal upon the farm, so it was no unusual thing to go into the barn yard and find two boys chasing a pig or the other stopped every night in New York city and was attacked upon the street by a party of three footpads. He immediately with the rapidity of lightning and celerity the first hat on one hand, hurling him to the ground, twisting his arms as he did so and carving him prone on the sidewalk with both his arms out of joint. To the second he threw a leg out and to the third both on arm and a leg. To followers of scattering and cure again their pals, and after setting them either for a spell, he sedate hunk right dipped their joints back into place and set them to.

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**MEETING NOTICE.**

Alcuelo Encampment, No. —, Knights of Pythias, are hereby notified to be present at our Castle Hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 28, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the rank of Knight upon a candidate. By order of C. C. [illegible]

W. S. [illegible], Recorder.

*Advertisements such as "Wants," "Help Wanted," "To Let," "For Sale," etc., inserted in the DAILY OREGONIAN, will be charged for at the rate of ten cents per line each day. One insertion, ten cents per line; two insertions, fifteen cents per line; three insertions, twenty cents per line. These rates apply to each consecutive day.*

*Boards, Miscellaneous and Business Notices, fifty cents per line. Notices of Sunday meetings, 25 cents per line.*

E. H. Schnab & Bro., Artistic Printers, have removed to 170 Second street, between Washington and Stark.

A LIFE INSURANCE AGENT WANTED.—Applications from competent men about the city, and from all parts of the state, will be received. Address, with references, P. O. box 1, Portland, Or.

## NEW TO-DAY.

PROMPT PRINTING, BINDING, RULING, Etc., at The Printer's Ideal Bindery, 170 Second street.

CHEAP MAN'S SLIPPERS OF THE LATEST STYLE, Seal and Opera Slippers, for sale at the lowest prices. WM. GLENN & SON, 116 Second street, Portland.

WE HAVE THE BEST VARIETIES IN SHEET, Wholesale and Retail, and the finest Cut Flowers at present. OLDS & KING.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE CHEAP—AT CHEAP rent, with saloon connected. Inquire at 170 Second street, Portland.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN small family. Apply at 170 Second street.

WANTED—A GIRL TO BUY FURNITURE OF AND to sell goods to J. PILKINGTON, 1st First.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the trade to sell J. PILKINGTON, 1st First.

A GIRL WANTED TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY. Inquire at 170 Second street, Portland.

FOR SALE—A NEW SILK HANDKERCHIEF CANE for one dollar. Only paying for this ad. Goods sent by Harvey & Co., 30 Washington street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Inquire of Mrs. Ingersoll, No. 42 Seventh street, corner Clay.

FOR RENT, A FIRST CLASS HOUSE OF 8 rooms, with bath, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures; for sale at a bargain. Inquire of FRAMK & CO., 170 Second street.

A GOOD GENTLEMAN WISHES A FURnished room in a private family; must be central and contain all modern conveniences. Address "G. G.," this office.

FOR SALE A SPAN OF HORSES, SUITABLE for light express work. Apply to 5 Corbett street, Manufacturing & Trading Co., 170 Second street, Portland.

WANTED, SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG men of experience in wholesale house or retail trade; handle references. Address "MERCHANTS," this office.

THE EQUITY OF THE ESTATE OF [illegible] deceased, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday, December 29, 1883, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of Phil & Thatcher, 100 & 102 First street.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, City Commissioner, at his office, in block, for the erection of a brick building to be used for fire Company, in rear of lots 5 and 6, block 3, Albina, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at office of Board of Fire Commissioners. Bids will be received until 12 o'clock M., December 31, 1883. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order Board Fire Commissioners.

W. L. B. PENNOYER, Secretary.

Phoenix Assurance Co., OF LONDON.

OFFICE NO. 7 STARK STREET, North side between Front and First. TELEPHONE NO. 8. GEORGE L. STUDY, AGENT.

COAL! SCOTCH SPLINT AND WELLINGTON. THOMPSON, DeHART & CO., S. E. Cor. Yamhill and Front.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF LARGE QUANTITIES of the above coals by sail, which we will deliver at residences in the city.

NEW TO-DAY.

1884. DIARIES. 1884.

Every Variety, for Desk or Pocket, At GILL'S.

Bank Books

Of Every Style at Bottom Prices.

Pat's Agency, Postal Block. Corner First and Washington. P. O. Box 869.

$2300 [illegible] PLATO'S AGENCY.

$600 [illegible] PLATO'S AGENCY.

$1200 [illegible] PLATO'S AGENCY.

$100 [illegible] PLATO'S AGENCY.

A DESIRABLE LADY IS TRAVELING SAMple, and would like a [illegible] PLATO'S AGENCY.

WANT WORTH ZOOLOGICAL HOUSE FOR [illegible] PLATO'S AGENCY.

ITALIAN WAX MATCHES AND SWEDISH PARLOR MATCHES For sale in all quantities to suit at L. K. G. SMITH'S, Corner Front and Stark sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Market Theater. F. W. STEVENSON, MANAGER.

Enthusiastic Return Visit of the Favorite Pittsburgh Star.

MISS JATIE PUTNAM, Supported by the Crown Comedy Company in a Round of Her Own Plays, specially written for her.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, LENA THE MADCAP!

Friday, OLD CURIOSITY SHOP.

Thursday and Saturday, FANCHON.

MATINEE.....SATURDAY

Popular Prices: 50c, 75c, 1.00.

Reserved Seats at Chase Bros.' drug store without extra charge.

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MISS A. S. JORGENSEN, 170 FIRST ST.

Has just returned from San Francisco with a large assortment of Ladies' Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Millinery Goods OF ALL LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES. The Ladies are invited to call and examine.

MRS. A. S. JORGENSEN.

L. LOEBRAND & ANDERSON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE MILLINERY, 73 Third bet. Oak and Pine, Portland, Or. P. O. Orders promptly and carefully filled.

C. H. BACON, Importer and Dealer in Cumberland, Lehigh, Cannel & Domestic COAL, CHARCOAL And FOUNDRY COKE. Office—Fourth and Main. Yard—N. E. cor. Fourth and Pine. Telephone No. 251. Portland, Or.

PIONEER CANDY FACTORY, Established 1862. BERNHEIM & ALTSCHUL, Manufacturing Confectioners, Dealers in Candies, Nuts and Confectioners' Supplies. 51 First st., Portland, Or. P. O. box 503.

DANCING SCHOOL.

A. R. SPRINGLE WILL OPEN DANCING SCHOOL IN ARION Hall, cor. Second and Salmon streets, Monday, Dec. 31st. Regular Classes Monday and Thursday from 7 to 10 P. M. Assemblies Tuesday and Saturday from 8 to 12 P. M. Also in the afternoon for the local pupils. Class and private lessons daily. Apply at Hall.

DON'T WANT TO BE CURED

Of any kind of disease, when everything else has failed, if your life depends upon it, write to DR. SCOTT, 14 Dey st., New York city, and he will send you, free of charge, a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure. Many have been cured after all else failed. Try him. Address DR. SCOTT, 14 Dey st., New York city.

NEW SHOE HOUSE. MOFFETT & ANDRUS, 31 Washington St. An Entire New Stock Ladies, Misses and Gents BOOTS AND SHOES, Direct from Eastern Manufacturers. WINTER GOODS IN STOCK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE And MERCHANDISE.

We will sell by auction at our salesroom, No. 6, First street,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, At 10 o'clock A. M.

100 CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS, 500 Yards New Brussels Carpets, 7 Elegant Camp Chairs, Also, an assortment of furniture.

A Large Line of Household Furniture Also MERCHANDISE.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A CARD.

Twenty years' experience in the retail drug business on this coast have given us an advantage in knowing the wants and the requirements of the public, and by purchasing Holiday Goods in person in New York and Boston markets, "many having been made to order," we are enabled to give our patrons something elegant, rather than flimsy and gaudy. This year's selection surpasses all previous efforts, comprising the finest and richest assortment ever before offered in Portland. These goods will not be carried over to form part of Christmas stock of 1884. A word to the wise, etc. Call and see.

WOODARD, CLARK & CO., Corner First and Alder sts.

WANTS.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLASTERERS. Inquire at 170 Second street, Portland.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR THE Life of Garfield. Address, with references, P. O. box 1, Portland, Or

AND COMMISSION.

LMAN & CO., C. M. [illegible]
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
ON OF REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
ARNIS F DAVIS—Tuesday and
ck A M

## ALCTION SALE

OF

## LP FURNITURE

entire Furniture of Residence
six b reet, next to
of Washington st.,

DAY, DEC 29, 1883,
AT 10 A M

Chas Ruthe Crockery
Dealer in Fine Wines and Liquors
Nos. 70 and 72 First st., Portland, Or.
Sole Agent for Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne.

Officers of Post and Alworth
& Sons Office at
Chandler & Co's

Annual Review to appear next
, will contain more information
Oregon and Washington than has ever
published in a single publication It will
ntain full descriptive articles of every
unty and the general progress of the country
ntain full descriptive articles of every
n the northwest. An edition of 30 000 will
Advertisers should secure space at once
should secure good locations

AUCTION SALE TO DAY.

ew consignments at Glisman & Co's 10 A M

### CITY

Fresh Lamon and Appreciated —The
public steel head salmon had been
on sale in New York was noticed by The Oregonian
some time since and the idea that these
fish were to be sold at Columbia river
prices was amusing. They appear however to have
been in the east as the following from the
Chicago Tribune of December 23 remains to indicate
The Chamber of Columbia river salmon which
is the subject of a refrigerator car will reach Chicago
via the Northern Pacific railroad, is selling in Fulton
market for twenty cents a pound This the dealers
say is the bottom price of canned salmon, and
the bottom price of canned salmon is twice as much
as the best grade of fresh salmon. The fish are
shipped in the mackerel cuts now Cape Cod
salmon are not of quite the same color as the Columbia
river salmon, but haddock are scarce
and the right cuts a pound
for fish, as the superior flavor goes on to pay
the price of fish is obtainable at present in the
Chicago market, but haddock are scarce
and plentiful, but haddock are scarce
at 25 cents a pound
Fish dealers say they are selling fresh halibut
at twenty cents, fresh halibut
at twenty cents, fresh halibut
at twenty cents,

The Daily Oregonian

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 28, 1883.

## TALMA AND NAPOLEON.

**The Shabby Lieutenant who Lived to Solicit Free Tickets.**

Longman's Magazine.

I once heard an old dramatist relate an anecdote, which may or may not have found its way into print. As long ago as 1778 he was walking in the line St. Honore with his friend Talma, then at the commencement of his career, when a young officer in a shabby lieutenant's uniform met them, and said to the actor, "Remember to-morrow." Talma nodded assents, and the other passed on. "Who is that?" inquired my informant. "Unfortunate enough to meet again in a young fellow of my life," was the reply. "A young fellow without a sou, who is perpetually plaguing me for tickets of admission to the theater. Not a bad judge, I must say," he continued. "Knows all our classics by heart, and won't listen to anything but Corneille and Racine." Some twenty years later the two friends chanced to meet again at the Place du Carrousel, at the very moment when Napoleon was starting for his daily ride. On seeing Talma he stopped his horse and spoke a few words to him. When he had left them the tragedian, turning to his companion, asked if he recollected the young lieutenant, who used formerly to bother him for tickets. On the latter's confessing that he had quite forgotten the circumstance, "Ah," observed Talma, "I have more reason to remember him than you have. He is emperor now, and I am still a poor devil of an actor; but you see he has not forgotten me. Only," he added with a smile, "he has no need to ask me for free admission now."

## SEALSKINS.

**How They are Retained in Fashion by High Prices.**

San Francisco *Chronicle*: It is often wondered why the price of sealskin goods should remain so high when the Arctic abounds with the animals from which the fur is taken, and the limit allowed by existing laws, as they are construed by seal-catchers, is comparatively boundless. The statement of the great cost of coloring and preparing the fur is not creditable by many, and it does look rather strange that this should be the case.

L. Gerstle, president of the Alaska Commercial Company, dropped a hint or two to a *Chronicle* reporter yesterday on this subject. In speaking of the total catch for the season, which Mr. Gerstle says has been incorrectly reported, it was remarked that the market at the opening of the season of 1883 showed such an overstocked condition that it was thought necessary, in order to work off the remaining furs, as well as future catches, to take some steps to keep the demand and supply steady and make the transactions profitable to the company.

"But," asked the reporter, "if the supply is so great as it is reported, why could not the trade be conducted on a cheaper and more extensive basis?"

The round, hearty countenance of the seal merchant was lighted by a broad smile, and with a significant look in his eye he said:

"The idea is to have the popularity of the sealskin still retained by the fashionable world."

"Did you intend to do this by keeping up value?"

"Exactly; that's the only way, and it is in accordance with strict commercial principles. That is not all, however. If the sealskins should become cheap and common, other furs which are harder to procure would then be in demand."

"How is the market regulated?"

"Well," said the president, "you know that we have a very extensive trade abroad, and, in fact, London and Paris are the chief centers of the fur trade. In March of each year a meeting of furriers or their delegates is held in London, and to them we make our report that they may know the outlook for trade from this source for the subsequent season. We give them notice of our intention to reduce the supply of skins for the season of 1883 and have followed out that plan to the letter. Here is a copy of the report."

On examination it was found that the catch for the season was 40,000 skins less than last year's. The total number captured, or agreed to be captured, was 100,000. Of these 25,000 were Copper Island and 75,000 Alaska furs.

"Will the reduction of the annual catch be permanent?" was asked.

"I cannot say as to that," replied Mr. Gerstle. "Prior to this season the type of the market had not been very healthy, prices settling from sale to sale; and no other remedy being afforded us, this present step was resolved on."

## Smoking in Mexico.

Indianapolis Journal.

While waiting for coffee, and afterward during pauses in the conversation, the gentlemen of the family—and not unfrequently the ladies also—settle gracefully back in their chairs and enjoy a cigarette or two. I learned a lesson at my very first dinner in Mexico. It was a hotel table, and a stranger—a Mexican—seated beside me, who happened to finish his dinner first, innocently lighted his cigar for the usual table smoke, which I, in the depth of my ignorance, regarded as a personal insult, and indignantly left the table. Since that day I have become learned in the ways of the Egyptians," and can not only tolerate the national custom with equanimity, but the most horrified, O! fastidious friends! occasionally take a dinner cigarette myself. When one is in Rome it is well to do as the Romans do. These tiny Mexican cigarettes, rolled up in corn husks or tissue paper, are not at all like the strong smelling things we have in the United States. These are not much larger than straws, the husk is sweet to the taste, and they have a delicate fragrance which is very pleasant. In Mexico everybody smokes at all places—at the theater, in the ball-room, everywhere. In making formal calls, or more extended visits, politeness demands an immediate and frequent exchange of cigarettes and "light"—with many courteous words, as "after you, senora" (referring to the match), precisely as our ancestors were wont to proffer and accept the snuff-box. Every Mexican lady's pocket is supplied with match box and cigar-tte holder of more or less elegance, and the dainty fingers of many a fair young senorita are discolored like polished bronze at the tips from much cigarette rolling.

## House Patronage.

**Washington Special, Dec. 20.**

Great dissatisfaction exists among democratic members as to the manner in which the patronage of the house has been disposed of. The claim is made—and seemingly borne out by facts—that, with one exception, there has not been a single appointee south of Kentucky and east of the Mississippi river. The three principal officers of the house, the speaker, clerk and doorkeeper, are natives of Kentucky, although the two latter have of late years resided in Missouri and Texas. These three states, it is said, control over half the offices. Even Ohio, from which state the sergeant-at-arms hails, has only a few petty positions. The same may be said of Indiana. Illinois has practically nothing. Ex-Speaker Randall asked for but one appointment. His request was denied. New England did not get a single appointment. Frank Jones, the wealthy New Hampshire brewer, demanded the position of engrossing clerk for a Mr. Dennis. He was refused on the ground that New Hampshire had no Democratic representative. He flew in a rage, and exclaimed: "You don't talk this way before election." Every year I subscribe thousands of dollars to carry closely contested districts, and now when I ask for a modest place I am refused because New Hampshire is not a democratic state. You'll have to make a bargain with me next year and put it in black and white before you receive another dollar of my money." A northern democrat said this evening that immediately after the holiday recess a resolution of inquiry on this subject would be introduced, and that possibly quite a number of the present incumbents would be dismissed to make room for a more equitable apportionment among the different states.

Many of the Prussian officers have for a long time been learning Russian, and what is called the Railroad Regiment is now studying it. The knowledge of French was found very convenient in 1870-71.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

The week's trade has been sadly broken into by reason of holidays and the usual dullness which marks the close of a year. Little of interest has taken place, other than there being a remarkable buying of the holiday lines.

The produce markets have more or less suffered from a glut. In the more prominent lines very little was done, while the dealers have enjoyed a large call, which now gives way to a slack demand and weaker values.

Interruption in telegraphic communication has been held for two days, and very meager reports have come through.

Overland receipts since last mail have been 20 cars coal, 240 kgs 6 cs 10 bxs bbls syrup, 30 kgs nails, 13 sks butter, 30 kits 20 lbs mackerel, 11 cs baking powder, 75 cs canned goods, 100 rls 6 pcs 15 coils cotton rope, 211 pkgs tobacco.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours: 1054 ctls wheat, 2501 bbls flour, 241 cs 4 milk tins, 2 sks potatoes, 227 lbs hides, 11 sk eggs, 15 bxs fruit, 3 pkgs butter, 100 bbls lime. Also 2,611 ctls wheat, 1013 bbls flour, 50,776 lbs hides, from the eastern section.

Rates paid for passage seven days before arrival:

| | Valley. | Eastern |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, ctls | 23,615 | 48,857 |
| Flour, bbls | 9,000 | 5,000 |
| Oats, ctls | 1,000 | ..... |
| Bran, ctls | 1,000 | ..... |
| Middlings, ctls | 1,000 | ..... |
| Potatoes, sks | 400 | ..... |
| Hay, tons | 100 | ..... |
| Hides, lbs | 8,000 | 20,000 |
| Butter, pkgs | 40 | ..... |
| Eggs, doz | 200 | ..... |
| Fruit, pkgs | 100 | ..... |
| Lime, bbls | 300 | ..... |
| Hops, lbs | ..... | 20,000 |

Rates paid by leading lines of transportation since Oct. 1, as compared with a like time for last year, have been:

| | 1883 | 1882 |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, ctls | 2,441,040 | 3,000,331 |
| Flour, bbls | 231,950 | 221,150 |
| Oats, ctls | 47,225 | 87,690 |
| Barley, ctls | 2,800 | 4,300 |
| Bran, ctls | 15,000 | 28,175 |
| Middlings, ctls | 25,175 | 21,000 |
| Potatoes, sks | 14,875 | 8,020 |
| Wool, lbs | 1,269,754 | 2,530,222 |
| Hides, lbs | 1,737,191 | 1,950,113 |
| Flaxseed, sks | 10,554 | 10,554 |
| Hops, lbs | 1,200,551 | 821,650 |

FREIGHTS—Stormy weather of the past will account for the absence of new arrivals. The British bark Lanca is outside with portland consignment. Not instant, and high rate. One wooden ship steering of the Sesia, 1300 tons, was closed yesterday to Marshall & Gammans for wheat, loading on terms reserved. The rate to U. K. is between 32s 6d and 35s, probably nearer the latter figure. Iron in portland for about its more. The leading movement has been interrupted by rains but three ships now receiving expect to comp ete this month.

WHEAT—Receipts light with no new business reported in shipping circles. Millers are doing much less than for last week and all values are easy. The dullness of the week is added to by weak foreign markets and an increased disinclination to operate. We quote valley $1 77 8 and Walla Walla $1 75 nominal. Shipper's rate 2½ cents less.

FLOUR—Receipts smaller and market quiet. Stocks continue to accumulate. Asquote quote standard brands at $5 50, less trade discount.

MILLSTUFF—Values from first hands show no change, but receipts are liberal. Jobbing values fairly steady at $18@20 for bran, $22 50 for shorts and $26@28 for middlings.

OATS—Receipts rather large, but the market shows no change. Holdings are at 38@40c as to quality, with sales at 37@39c.

POTATOES—A weaker market at 47½@55c here reported. Common are freely offered at 40c.

HOPS—Market cold and inactive, with nothing doing in spot. The selling pressure is not strong enough to cause lower asking prices, which are 30@32½c as to quality. Buyers show no anxiety nor even desire to operate.

WOOL—Receipts almost nothing with no sales reported. Buyers neglect the market, which is nominally quoted at 19@25 cents.

HAY—The demand is so apt yet without difficulty. Quote baled $10.

PROVISIONS—I cannot say what lighter and will realize promptly our quotations would doubtless have to be shaded. Stocks 1t strong hands are held firmly. We quote Oregon choice bacon 19@20c; fair eastern, 18@19c; hams, 13½@15c; shoulders, 11@12c; eastern lard in pails, 12@13c; tierces, 11½@12c; in bags at 9 4 lbs tins, 10@11c.

CHEESE—Choice White river held at 12c. California 11c and eastern Dairy.

DRIED FRUITS—In some directions the market is weaker because of free supplies. We quote evaporated apples, 6c; Pitts mmer sorted apples at 5@5½c; prunes, 9c; Oregon peaches, 10@12c; eastern peaches, 8@9c; apricots, 15@16c; pears, nominal. Dried fruits: California ripe 90 raisins, $1 75@2 per box, with usual advance for fractions.

APPLES—Supplies ample, with sales at 75c to $1 25, as to quality.

HIDES—A quiet market at 6@7c for green, and 10@14c for dry, is reported.

POULTRY—Market off in all directions. Chickens bring $5 50@6 for choice; geese, $5@6; ducks $5@6 50; turkeys, 13c per pound. Demand for all is limited.

EGGS—Fresh local 40c, with full stocks.

BUTTER—Values weak under large stocks. Quote fresh roll down to 25c, and packed 17½@20c.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Oregon reached Sat Francisco at 7:30 A. M. Tuesday.

The Columbia sailed from San Francisco at 10:30 A. M. yesterday.

The str Bonita is due with the mail from San Francisco.

The Charles Cotesworth is near at hand, from Liverpool.

The Bonita brought 2,000 tons coal from Newcastle, N. S. W., and has yet three days to reach Portland in order to save a high rate charter.

The Scottish Bard left for Astoria to complete cargo, yesterday.

The Bhotan has complete cargo at Astoria. Vessels there ready for sea are Ulo for King, Quilmer, Bolivia and Glenliff.

TONNAGE STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| In port—Chartered for grain | 12,017 |
| Loaded in breakwaters | 1,195 |
| Disengaged | 12,509 |
| Ready for sea | 4,500 |
| Total in port | 29,721 |
| On way—Due Dec. Jan | 6,042 |
| Due Jan. Feb | 14,100 |
| Due later on | 16,000 |
| Total on way | 34,842 |

Tonnage in Port.

CHARTERED FOR GRAIN.

| Vessel. | Tons | Charterers. |
|---|---|---|
| Br sh City of Madrid | 719 | Gibson, Church & Co. |
| Br sh Calkworth | 1,300 | Gibson, Church & Co. |
| Br bk Star of Erin | 935 | Sailed. F. Mills Co. |
| Br sh Burgundy | 1233 | J. Bourne, Jr. |
| Br sh Girvan | 691 | J. Hosier |
| Br sh Merseyshire | 1429 | Gibson, Church & Co. |
| Br bk Sarah Bell | 1211 | Balfour, Guthrie & Co. |
| Br bk Ladstock | 870 | Balfour, Guthrie & Co. |
| Br sh Algernon | 1213 | Gibson, Church & Co. |
| Br sh Ocean Bay | 1999 | Irvine Law & Co., agts. |
| Br bk Scottish Bard | 801 | Gibson, Church & Co. |
| American bkt Bhotan | 190 | Marshall & Gammans |

DISCHARGING WITH BALLAST.

| Vessel. | Tons | Loading by |
|---|---|---|
| Br bk Ossian | 84 | Marshall & Gammans |
| Br sh Grenfell | 898 | Marshall & Gammans |
| Br bk Bellona | 857 | Gibson, Church & Co. |
| Br sh Bhotan | 1068 | Gibson, Church & Co. |

FINISHED WITH CARGO.

| Vessel. | Tons | For. |
|---|---|---|
| Am sh Two Kings | 1199 | Loading. |

CLEARED.

| Vessel. | Tons | Agents. |
|---|---|---|
| Am sch Carrie Winslow | 94 | N. Ingersoll |
| Am sch Olive S Southard | 1193 | N. Ingersoll |
| Am sh M L Washington | 1217 | C. H. Prescott |
| Am sh Red Cross | 1191 | N. Ingersoll |
| Am sh Indiana | 1477 | Haswell & Henderson |
| Am sh Alpha | 1471 | Haswell & Henderson |
| Am sh Sea King | 1491 | C. H. Prescott |
| Am sch Herbert | 197 | Master |
| Br bk Star of the West | 1015 | Irvine & Law & Co. |
| Br bk Bermuda | 961 | Devlin, Wilson & Co. |

Intermediate Quotations.

BAGS AND TWINE—Wool quotes Scotch burlaps, 2¼ lbs, Calcuttas, spot, 7½c per yard; bags, 45 lbs each, 36 lbs, 40c; 40 lbs, 37½c; linen twine, 22@23c; sewing twine, 30@35c.

SUGARS—Quotations are: (A) patent cubes, 10½c; (A) crushed, 10½c; powdered, 10½c; dry granulated, 10½c; ex golden C, 9½c; golden C, 9c. Quotations represent barrels; halves and boxes 1-16c advance. Island in kegs, 8½@9c. Dark in bbls, 8½c.

BEANS—Quotations are: Bayos, 4c for butter, Lupes and pinks, 4½c; for small whites.

BREADSTUFFS—Quote: Graham, 3c; buckwheat, 5c; rye meal, 3c; cracked wheat, 3c; oatmeal, 6c; rolled oats, 6c per pound.

CANNED GOODS—Dealers quote: Asscrtments, $2 50; pie peaches, $2 50; pie, $1 75; table peaches, $2 50@2 75; assorted in fruits, 90c@$1 75; pumpkins, $1 75; tomatoes, 2½c@$1 30; gallons $3 50@4; corn $1 60.

COAL OIL—A good supply on hand, and best brands are firm at 25c per gal; cases, 35c.

COFFEE—Java quoted 30@32c. Rio and Costa Rica, 21@24c, and Mexican.

SALT—We quote fine Liverpool at $16, 21s, and $20 as to containers and coarse Californian, $16 @$18 50.

RICE—Quote Islands, $5 50@6; mixed China, $4 75@5; PICKLES—Quotation for bbls, $4 50.

The Meat Market.

Quotations represent rates paid by slaughterers; to dealers for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First quality quoted, 4@5c gross.

VEAL—Quote large, 5c; small, 6c.

MUTTON—Wethers, gross, 2½@3c. Lambs, $1 75@2 25.

PORK—Dressed, 5½@6½c; live, 4@4½c.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.

All January options: Wheat, 97; pork, $14 10 bid, 14 25 asked; lard, 8 07½; short ribs, $7 55.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

Wheat—Steady.
Flour—Steady.
Wool—Steady.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.

Weather foggy; the last three days of partial rain yesterday, 0.10.

Receipts—Wheat, 1,000 ctls; flour, 4,000 qrs sks; barley, 750 ctls; potatoes, 2,000 sks.

Freights—Chartered last week, U. K. for orders, Pagnus, 1,600 tons, 35s; Pacific Coast, 1,600 tons, 32s 6d; Cape Horn, 1,400 tons, 35s; Hawaiian, Rio Wood quiet at 25s to Cork for orders; Liverpool, 30s.

Receipts—Wheat (coastwise), 1,000 ctls; local shipments, 1,000 ctls; exports, 1,000 ctls; stocks, 1,000,000 ctls; decrease, 10,000 ctls. Barley, 1,000 ctls; increase, 1,000 ctls. Potatoes, 2,000 sks; decrease, 1,000 sks. Flour, 4,000 qrs sks; increase, 1,000 sks.

Wheat—The spot market is quiet with very few sellers. Choice shipping 97 7-8c@$1 00 for Walla Walla, $1 03 asked; good milling, 97½c@$1 00; milling, 97½@98c; shipping, 97½@98c; milling, 98@99c; choice milling, $1 00@1 01; choice milling, $1 01@1 02; choice milling, $1 02@1 03; choice milling, $1 03@1 04; choice milling, $1 04@1 05; choice milling, $1 05@1 06; choice milling, $1 06@1 07; choice milling, $1 07@1 08; choice milling, $1